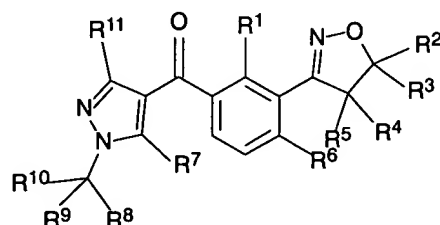


A P P E N D I X II:

THE AMENDED CLAIMS (clean version of all claims):

1. (original) A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of the formula I



where:

X is O, NH or N(C₁-C₆-alkyl);

R¹ is C₁-C₆-alkyl;

R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ are hydrogen, C₁-C₄-alkyl or C₁-C₄-haloalkyl;

R⁶ is halogen, nitro, C₁-C₄-haloalkyl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy, C₁-C₄-haloalkoxy, C₁-C₄-alkylthio, C₁-C₄-haloalkylthio, C₁-C₄-alkylsulfonyl or C₁-C₄-haloalkylsulfonyl;

R⁷ is hydroxyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₃-C₆-alkenyloxy, C₁-C₆-alkylsulfonyloxy, C₁-C₆-alkylcarbonyloxy, C₁-C₄-(alkylthio)carbonyloxy, phenylsulfonyloxy or phenylcarbonyloxy, where the phenyl radical of the two last-mentioned substituents may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following groups:

nitro, cyano, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄-haloalkyl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy or C₁-C₄-haloalkoxy;

R⁸, R⁹ are C₁-C₄-alkyl;

R¹⁰ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄-alkyl;

where the number of the carbon atoms of the radicals R⁸, R⁹ and R¹⁰ together is at most 7,

R¹¹ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄-alkyl;

and its agriculturally useful salts.

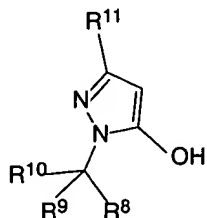
2. (original) A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 where

X is O;

R¹ is C₁-C₄-alkyl;

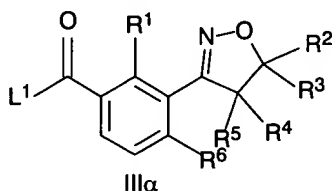
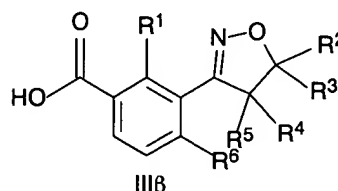
R⁶ is C₁-C₄-alkylthio or C₁-C₄-alkylsulfonyl.

3. (original) A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 where
- X is O;
- R¹ is C₁-C₄-alkyl;
- R⁶ is halogen, nitro, C₁-C₄-haloalkyl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy or C₁-C₄-haloalkoxy.
4. (original) A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 where X is N(C₁-C₆-alkyl).
-
5. (currently amended) A process for preparing 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazoles of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, which comprises acylating a pyrazole of the formula II



II

with an activated benzoic acid III α or a benzoic acid III β ,

III α III β

where the variables X, R¹ to R⁶ and R⁸ to R¹¹ are as defined in claim 1 and L¹ is a nucleophilically replaceable leaving group and rearranging the acylation product, in the presence or absence of a catalyst, to give the compounds of the formula I where R⁷ = hydroxyl and optionally, to prepare 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazoles of formula I where R⁷ \neq hydroxyl as claimed in claim 1, reacting the obtained product with a compound of formula VI

L³-R^{7a}

VI

wherein

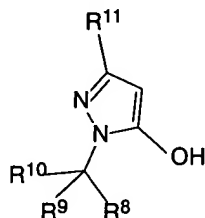
L³ is a nucleophilically replaceable leaving group, and

R^{7a} is C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₃-C₆-alkenyl, C₁-C₆-alkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylcarbonyl, C₁-C₄-(alkylthio)carbonyloxy, phenylsulfonyl or phenylcarbonyl, where the phenyl radical of the two last-men-

tioned substituents may be partially of fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following groups:

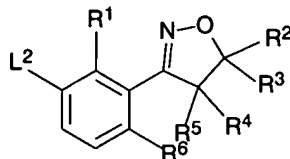
nitro, cyano, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄-haloalkyl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy or C₁-C₄-haloalkoxy.

6. (currently amended) A process for preparing 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazoles of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, which comprises reacting a pyrazole of the formula II



II

in which the variables R⁸ to R¹¹ are as defined in claim 1, or an alkali metal salt thereof, with a 3-(heterocyclyl)benzene derivative of the formula V



V

where the variables X and R¹ to R⁶ are as defined in claim 1 and L² is a leaving group in the presence of carbon monoxide, a catalyst and a base, to give the compounds of formula I where R⁷ = hydroxyl and optionally, to prepare 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzylpyrazoles of formula I where R⁷ ≠ hydroxyl as claimed in claim 1, reacting the obtained product with a compound of formula VI

L³-R^{7a}

VI

wherein

L³ is a nucleophilically replaceable leaving group, and

R^{7a} is C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₃-C₆-alkenyl, C₁-C₆-alkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylcarbonyl, C₁-C₄-(alkylthio)carbonyloxy, phenylsulfonyl or phenylcarbonyl, where the phenyl radical of the two last-mentioned substituents may be partially of fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following groups:

nitro, cyano, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄-haloalkyl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy or C₁-C₄-haloalkoxy.

10. (previously amended) A composition, comprising a herbicidally effective amount of at least one 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted ben-

zoylpyrazole of the formula I or an agriculturally useful salt of I as claimed in claim 1 and auxiliaries which are customarily used for formulating crop protection agents.

12. (previously amended) A method for controlling undesirable vegetation, characterized in that a herbicidally effective amount of at least one 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of the formula I or an agriculturally useful salt of I as claimed in claim 1 is allowed to act on the plants, their habitat and/or on seed.
14. (previously added) A process for preparing compositions as claimed in claim 10, which comprises mixing a herbicidally effective amount of at least one 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzopyrazole or an agriculturally useful salt of the formula I is applied to plants, seeds and/or their habitat.
-
15. (currently amended) A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of formula I as defined in claim 1 wherein
- ad 2* R⁷ is hydroxyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₃-C₆-alkenyloxy, C₁-C₆-alkylsulfonyloxy, C₁-C₆-alkylcarbonyloxy, C₁-C₆-alkylthiocarbonyloxy or phenylcarbonyloxy, where the phenyl radical of the last-mentioned substituent may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following groups:
- nitro, cyano, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄-haloalkyl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy or C₁-C₄-haloalkoxy.
-
16. (previously added) A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of formula I as defined in claim 15 wherein
- X is O;
- R¹ is C₁-C₄-alkyl;
- R⁶ is C₁-C₄-alkylthio or C₁-C₄-alkylsulfonyl.
17. (previously added) A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of formula I as defined in claim 15 wherein
- X is O;
- R¹ is C₁-C₄-alkyl;
- R⁶ is halogen, nitro, C₁-C₄-haloalkyl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy or C₁-C₄-haloalkoxy.
18. (previously added) A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of formula I as defined in claim 15 wherein X is N(C₁-C₆-alkyl).